# The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. April, (being the day of an adjourned Court) the following deſcribed property, viz—

Fifty acres of land, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining land of George Pancake and others—there are 20 acres of cleared land. Taken in execution as the property of Caſpar Herſhman, at the ſuit of Henry Kennedy.

Four hundred acres of land, on the Franklin road, adjoining the Donation Land—there are 30 acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of James Douglaſs and Edward Douglaſs, at the ſuit of John Elliot.

Two hundred and thirty acres of land held by improvement, adjoining lands of John Sloan and others—thirty acres cleared land Taken in execution as the property of James Clark, at the ſuit of John Smith, for the uſe of Robert M'Millan.

Two hundred acres of land, ſituate on the waters of Connequeneſſing, adjoining land of John Robb—fifteen acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Robb, at the ſuit of Joſeph Clarke.

Four Lots in the Borough of Pittſburgh numbered in the general plan of ſaid Borough 447, 448, 449 and 450, bounded by Liberty ſtreet and Strawberry alley, and Lot No. 451, on Sixth and Wood ſtreets; alſo, a Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, whereon James Horner now lives. Taken in execution as the property of Dunning M'Nair and James Horner, at the ſuit of Wilſon Hunt.

Four Lots in the Borough of Pittſburgh, marked in the general plan of ſaid Borough, No. 447, 448, 449 and 450. Taken in execution as the property of James Horner and Dunning M'Nair, at the ſuit of John Clein.

One hundred and twenty five acres of Land, forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Edward Smith and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, at the ſuit of Earl and Barclay.

Two hundred acres of Land, No 832, in the Fourth Diſtrict. Taken in execution as the property of John Underwood, at the ſuit of John Creigh.

A certain Tract of Land ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, containing 300 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, with a mill, apple and peach orchard thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Carle and Henry Stephens, at the ſuit of James Sample.

A certain Houſe and Lot No. 163, ſituate in M'Kee's Port, with a kitchen and ſtable, adjoining William Chriſty on the one ſide, and George Crawford on the other—alſo, about nine acres of land ſituate in Verſailles townſhip, at the mouth of the Long Run, with a Griſt Mill thereon erected. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Colhoon, at the ſuit of John and Charles Wilkins & Co.

A Tract of Land in Elizabeth townſhip, containing 300 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, with a mill, apple and peace orchard there on. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Carle and Henry Stephens, at the ſuit of Henry Miller, Superviſor of the Revenue.

Lots No 115, 20, 22, 25, 26, 36, 51, 142, and 150, in M'Kee's Port—an Out Lot adjoining the heirs of James Pebbles, de[illegible] 5 and alſo a Tract of Land on the north bank of the Monongahela, oppoſite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the ſuit of Samuel Roſs.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

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Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Meadville, April 1, 1801.

Alden Roger, Meadville; Armore Hamilton, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Eliphalet Bitts, merchant taylor, Meadville; Field Robert, care of David Mead; Boal Robert, Shenango; Cathcart Hugh, Shenango; Cook John, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, Meadville, care of David Mead; Ewing John, Shenango, care of William M'Arthurs; Gray, Eſq. near Miles' mills, French creek; Gill William, Meadville; Hamilton Charles, Meadville; Kithcart Hugh, Cuſſewago; Morriſon Andrew, 4; Stewart Adam, 2, care of David Mead, Meadville; Patterſon John, Meadville; Randolph Fitz James, Meadville; Robertſon Samuel, Shenango; Sidely, near the mouth of Sugar creek; Thompſon Andrew, Miles's mill; Wintermute Iſaac, Meadville.

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## FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

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## Laws of the United States.

### BY AUTHORITY.

### Sixth Congreſs of the United States, at the ſecond Seſſion, begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, one thouſand eight hundred.

*An ACT to add to the diſtrict of Maſſac on the Ohio, and to diſcontinue the diſtrict of Palmyra in the State of Tenneſſee, and therein to amend the act, intituled," An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the diſtrict of Maſſac, in addition to the territory it already poſſeſſes, ſhall include all waters, ſhores, and inlets, now included within the diſtrict of Palmyra, and all rivers, waters, ſhores and inlets lying within the State of Tenneſſee.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, ſo much of the " act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage as eſtabliſhes the diſtrict of Palmyra in the State of Tenneſſee, ſhall be repealed, except as to the recovery and receipts of ſuch duties on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, as ſhall have accrued, and as to the recovery and diſtribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall have been incurred before and on the ſaid day.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,*
Approved, March 2d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

*An ACT regulating the grants of lands appropriated for the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Surveyor general be, and he is hereby directed to cauſe thoſe fractional townſhips of the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty firſt, and twenty-ſecond range of townſhips, which join the ſouthern boundary line of the military lands, to be ſub divided into half ſections, containing three hundred and twenty acres each; and to return a ſurvey and deſcription of the ſame to the Secretary of the Treaſury, on or before the firſt Monday of December next; and that the ſaid lands be, and they are hereby ſet apart and reſerved for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the claims of perſons entitled to lands under the act, intituled, " An act for the relief of the refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall, within thirty days after the ſurvey of the lands ſhall have been returned to him as aforeſaid, proceed to determine, by lot, to be drawn in the preſence of the Secretaries of State and of War, the priority of location of the perſons entituled to lands as aforeſaid. The perſons, thus entituled, ſhall ſeverally make their locations on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, and the patents for the lands thus located, ſhall be granted in the manner directed for military lands, without requiring any fee whatever.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the following perſons claiming lands under the above mentioned act, ſhall reſpectively be entituled to the following quantities of land; that is Martha Walker, widow of Thomas Walker, ſay, John Edgar, P.Francis Cazeau, John Allan, and Seth Harding, reſpectively, two thouſand two hundred and forty acres each; Jonathan Eddy, colonel James Livingſton, and Parker Clark, reſpectively, one thouſand two hundred and eighty acres each; and the heirs of John Dodge, one thouſand two hundred and eighty acres; Thomas Faulkner, Edward Faulkner, David Gay, Martin Brooks, lieutenant colonel Bradford, Noah Miller, Joſhua Lamb, Atwood Fales, John Starr, William How, Ebenezar Gardner, Lewis F. Deleſdernier, John Mc. Gown and John C. Minot, reſpectively, nine hundred and ſixty acres each, and the heirs of Simeon Cheller, nine hundred and ſixty acres—Jacob Vander Heyden, John Livingſton, James Crawford, Iſaac Danks, major B. Von Heer, Benjamin Thompſon, Joſeph Bindon, Joſeph Levittre, lieutenant William Maxwell, John D Mercier, James Price, Seth Noble, Martha Bogart, relict of Abraham Bogart, and formerly relict of Daniel Tucker, and John Halſtead, reſpectively, ſix hundred and forty acres each; David Jenks, Ambroſe Cole, Jame Cole, Adam Johnſton, the widow and heirs of colonel Jeremiah Daggan, Daniel Earl, junior, John Paſkell, Edward Chinn, Joſeph Cone, and John Forreyre, reſpectively, three hundred and twenty acres each; Samuel Fales, one hundred and ſixty acres; which ſeveral tracts of land ſhall, except the laſt, be located in half ſections by the reſpective claimants.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*
TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-Preſident of the United States,*
*and Preſident of the Senate.*
Approved, February 18, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

*An ACT providing for a Naval Peace eſtabliſhment and for other purpoſes.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized whenever the ſituation of public affairs ſhall in his opinion, render it expedient to cauſe to be ſold, they being firſt diveſted of their guns and military ſtores, which are to be carefully preſerved, all or any of the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the Navy, except the frigates United States, Conſtitution, Preſident, Cheſapeake, Philadelphia, Conſtellation, Congreſs, New-York, Boſton, Eſſex, Adams, John Adams, and General Greene—and alſo to lay up all the frigates thus to be retained, except ſuch as are directed by this act to be kept in conſtant ſervice in time of peace.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That ſix of the frigates to be retained ſhall be kept in conſtant ſervice in time of peace, and ſhall be officered and manned as the Preſident of the United States may direct, not to exceed however two-thirds of the preſent compliment of ſeamen, and ordinary ſeamen; the reſidue of the frigates to be retained ſhall be laid up in convenient ports; and there ſhall be permanently attachedto each frigate ſo laid up, one ſailing maſter, one boatſwain, one gunner, one carpenter, and one cook, one ſerjeant or corporal of marines, and eight marines—and to the large frigates twelve, and to the ſmall frigates ten ſeamen; the ſailing maſter ſhall have the general care and ſuperintendance of the ſhip—and ſhall generally execute ſuch other duties of a purſer as may be neceſſary.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the day when the reduction of the Navy ſhall take place, as aforeſaid, the Navy ration ſhall conſiſt of as follows—on Sunday, fourteen ounces of bread, one and a quarter pound of beef, half a pound of flour, one quarter of a pound ſuet, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits—Monday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peaſe, half pint of diſtilled ſpirits—Tueſday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of beef, two ounces of cheeſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits—Wedneſday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of rice, one half pint diſtilled ſpirits—Thurſday, fourteen ounces of bread, one and a quarter pound of beef, half pound of flour, quarter pound of ſuet, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Friday, fourteen ounces of bread, four ounces of cheeſe, two ounces, of butter, half pint of rice, half pint of molaſſes, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Saturday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of peaſe, half pint vinegar, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Preſident of the United States, retain in the Navy Service in time of Peace, nine Captains, thirty ſix Lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midſhipmen, including thoſe employed on board of the ſix frigates to be kept in ſervice: and that he be authorized to diſcharge all the other officers in the Navy Service of the United States; but ſuch of the aforeſaid officers as ſhall be retained in the ſervice, ſhall be entituled to receive no more than half their monthly pay during the time when they ſhall not be under orders for actual ſervice.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all the commiſſioned, and warrant officers, who ſhall be diſcharged as aforeſaid, ſhall be entituled to receive, four months pay over and above what may be due to them reſpectively at the time of their diſcharge.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.*
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

*An ACT Concerning the Mint.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Mint ſhall remain in the City of Philadelphia, until the fourth day of March, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and three.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That during the continuance of the Mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties now enjoined on the chief juſtice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, by the eighteenth ſection of the act, intituled, " An act eſtabliſhing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," paſſed the ſecond day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, ſhall be performed by the diſtrict judge of Pennſylvania, the attorney for the United States, in the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and the commiſſioner of loans for the State of Pennſylvania.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore*
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

*An ACT ſupplementary to an act, intituled, " An act to divide the territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, into two ſeparate governments."*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That all ſuits and proceſs and proceedings, which on the third day of July, one thouſand eight hundred, were pending in any court of either of the counties, which by the act, intituled, " An act to divide the territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, into two ſeparate governments," has been included within the Indiana Territory: and that all ſuits, proceſs and proceedings, which on the aforeſaid third day of July, were pending in the general court of the territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, in conſequence of any writ of removal or order for trial at bar, had been removed from either of the counties now within the limits of the Indiana territory aforeſaid, ſhall be and they are hereby revived and continued; and the ſame proceedings before the rendering of final judgment and thereafter, may and ſhall be had in the ſame courts, in all ſuits and proceſs aforeſaid and in all things concerning the ſame, as by law might have been had in caſe the ſaid territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio had remained undivided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That al taxes or arrearages of taxes, fines or forfeiture which on the aforeſaid third day of July, wer due to the treaſury of the territory of the Unite States north weſt of the Ohio, from the ſai tract of country now comprized within the In diana territory, or from any inhabitant there of, or holder of land within the ſame, an which have not been paid to the treaſury of th territory of the United States north weſt of th Ohio, ſhall be levied, collected and paid, like manner and for the ſame purpoſes though the ſaid territory laſt mentioned had r mained undivided.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,*
Approved, March 2d, 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

*An ACT authoriſing the Secretary of the Treaſ to employ Clerks for completing the abſtracts the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, the enumeration of ſlaves.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Secretary of Treaſury be, and he is hereby authorized directed to employ clerks for ſuch compenſat as he ſhall judge reaſonable, to complete the ſtracts of the valuation of lands and dwell houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves wit the United States, under the direction of commiſſioners authorized to direct the co pleating of ſuch abſtracts, in thoſe ſtates wh clerks can not be procured by the commiſſ ers for the compenſation allowed by law clerks for performing that buſineſs, agreea to the proviſions of the following acts—tha to ſay, an act, intituled, " An act to prov for the valuation of lands and dwelling hou and the enumeration of ſlaves within the U ed States—" an act, intituled, " An ſupplementry to the act, intituled, " an a provide for the valuation of lands and dwel houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves wi the United States—" and an act, intitu " An act to provide for equalizing the va tion of unſeated lands."

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate pro tempore,*
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United Stat*

*An ACT further to alter and to eſtabliſh cer Poſt roads.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Re ſentatives of the United States of America Congreſs aſſembled,* That the following poſt-r be diſcontinued:

From Lancaſter to New-Holland in Pen vania.

From Greenville in Tenneſſee, by the ſprings to Buncomb court houſe.

From Elizabeth city in North Carolina New Lebanon to N. W. river bridge.

From Upper Malborough to Piſcataway.

From Henderſon court-houſe, to Muhle court-houſe.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That following be eſtabliſhed as poſt roads.

IN MAINE.

From Standiſh to Fryburg.

### IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Amherſt by Francis town, Waſhington and Claremont, to Windſor in Vermont.

### IN VERMONT.

From Bennington to Battleborough. From Newbury by Bedford, Corinth, Waſhington and Barre to Montpelier.

### IN MASSACHUSETTS

From Leominſter through Weſtminſter, Templeton and Athol to Greenfield.

From Worceſtor by Mendon, to Providence, and from Worceſter to Lancaſter.

### IN RHODE ISLAND.

From Providence by Rehoboth, and Attleborough, to Taunton, Maſſachuſetts.

### IN NEW YORK

From Albany, Duaneſburg and Durlock, to Cherry valley.

From Poughkeepſie, by Sharon, to Litchfield.

### IN DELAWARE.

From George Town, by Concord, and the village of Laurel to Saliſbury

### IN MARYLAND.

From Annapolis to Eaſton, by Young Haddaways.

From Annapolis to Centre-ville, by Kent Iſland.

From the city of Waſhington to Piſcataway

From Elkton, by Warwick and Bridgetown to Greenſborough in Caroline country.

From the city of Waſhington by Brookville and W. Hobbs's in Frederick county, to Tanyton.

From the city of Waſhington to Wiley's tavern in Fairfax county Wirginia.

### IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Pittſburgh, by George Town, and Canfield to Warren in the North-weſtern territory.

From Berwick, to Wilkeſbarre.

### IN VIRGINIA.

From Richmond to Charles city court houſe

From Clarkeſburg to Marietta.

From Romney to Morgantown or Clarkſburg.

From Alexandria, by Thomas's ferry to Piſcataway in Maryland.

From Halifax court houſe to Danville.

From Bowling green, by Broaddus's mill, S Harriſon's, and Dunkirk, to New Kent court houſe.

The poaſt-road from Jeruſalem to Hickſford, ſhall paſs by the Croſs-keys, and from the Croſs-keys to Merfeeſborough

From Peterſburg, by Suſſex court-houſe to Southampton court-houſe.

From James town to Farmville.

The Mail from Mecklenburgh Court-Houſe in Virginia, to Chriſtian ville ſhall be carried by Marſhalls and Wittons ſtore.

### IN THE NORTH WESTERN TERITORY.

From Cincinnati to Detroit.

### IN INDIANA TERRITORY.

From Vincenne to Kaſkaſkias to Kahokia.

### IN KENTUCKY.

From Hardin court houſe to Breckenridge court-houſe, to Henderſon court houſe Eddy grove, and Eddyville to fort Maſſac

From Breckenridge court-houſe by Hartford and Vienna, to Muhlenburg court houſe.

### IN TENNESSEE.

From Knoxville by Sevierville, New-port and the Warm ſprings, to Buncomb court houſe

From New port by Check's croſs roads to Greeneville

### IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

From Natchez to the Southern Boundary line of the United States

### IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The poſt road from Raleigh to Chatham court-houſe ſhall paſs through Haywoodſborough.

The poſt road from Raleigh to Newbern ſhall paſs through Green county.

From Elizabeth city to Indiantown Full's creek, to north weſt river bridge.

The poſt road from Winton to Windſor ſhall paſs through Pitchlanding and Colerain.

From Louiſburgh by Naſh court houſe to Tarborough.

From Charlotte court-houſe to York court houſe, in South Carolina.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters and packets from John Adams now Preſident of the United States, after the expiration of his term in office, and during his life, ſhall be received and conveyed by poſt, free of poſtage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act ſhall not be conſtrued to affect any exiſting contracts.

THEODOR[illegible]EDGWICK,
*Speaker of th[illegible] of Repreſentatives,*
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
*Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,*

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

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*(By particular requeſt.)*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

To the Editor of the American, &c.

SIR,

YOU have in your paper of the twenty firſt inſtant, publiſhed what is ſtated to be the copy of a letter from Baltimore to Mr Cobbett, as printed in the Porcupine of the eleventh of December laſt, preceded by an addreſs to myſelf.

I am unable at this time, to ſay that the letter is not *genuine*; but it muſt be admitted, that to thoſe who could *forge a ſixth Ruſh Light,* it could not be very difficult to forge a ſingle number of a daily paper; nor can it be wondered at if the ſame virtuous and patriotic motives which cauſed the one ſhould have led to the other.

In that letter, whether genuine or ſpurious, there is much which I highly approve—there is alſo ſomething which I as highly diſapprove: I cannot with juſtice claim the merit of the firſt, nor do I feel myſelf under any obligation to aſſume to myſelf an accountability in the minds of my fellow citizens for the laſt. I therefore publicly avow, that if ſuch letter was ever written, my firſt knowledge of it was from the peruſal of your paper—and this avowal is made by me, ſolely for the reaſons above aſſigned, and not in conſequence of your threats.

To render *me* an object of "*contempt*" is not in your power, even though "your duty," (and I will not preſume yet to be actuated by any other principle,) ſhould induce you to make the attempt. As to cenſure, I know that I have often been ITS object—and that I hereafter ſhall often meet with "cenſure," I conſider as certain—but you will recollect there are—there ever will be, perſons whoſe "CENSURE" is HONOR—whoſe APPROBATION is INFAMY.

You ſpeak of my "miſtaken oppoſition to the federal conſtitution." Do you know, ſir, that in attempting to give me a ſlight ſcratch, you ſtab to their hearts many of the moſt elevated, moſt idolized of the preſent democratic faction? Do you know that "oppoſition" "however miſtaken" it might be, met with their warmeſt applauſe? that a gentleman of reſpectability was ſent from Philadelphia to this city, for the ſole purpoſe of procuring from me a copy of the information, which I officially gave to the legiſlature of Maryland, and my permiſſion for its being publiſhed and circulated in the form of a pamphlet—and this with an intention, if poſſible, to render that "miſtaken oppoſition" effectual? Do you know, ſir, that many of the (at this time) moſt high toned democrats, and as ſuch by their own party the moſt highly eſteemed, contributed to the expence of publiſhing and circulating that pamphlet, for the very purpoſe of aiding that "oppoſition?"

Do you know, that I was thought worthy, in conſequence of that "miſtaken oppoſition," to receive from one of the correſpondig members of the Philadelphia democratic ſociety, in compliance with the wiſhes of a majority, a copy of their "principles, articles and regulations," even before they had been publiſhed in Philadelphia, and before the ſociety had agreed upon the form of their circular letters, which copy I have now in my poſſeſſion; and in which is ſhewn not only their deep rooted hatred to the conſtitution, which hath been adopted, but their determined intention, and ſyſtematized plan of oppoſition thereto, even ſhould it be adopted!

And do you know that in that democratic ſociety there were not only many of your (at preſent, loudeſt toned democrats, but at leaſt one who has received proofs of preſidential favor ſince the fourth of this month.

But though you conſider my "oppoſition" to have been miſtaken, you muſt politely add, that I "then upheld the fineſt principles of republican government," that I then "ſhewed myſelf a true American, nicely tenacious of the fruits of our arduous revolution"—Yes, ſir, I well know there was a time, when I was hailed as a bright ſtar in the democratic firmament; but, believe me, I feel no ſelf-humiliation in being "ſhorn of all my radient beams." And though, like Randolph's friendſhip for Waſhington and Henry I may in their eſtimation have "fallen, like Lucifer, never to riſe again"—in me it excites no pain. Since that time I have lived thirteen years: I have had thirteen years of experience and obſervation; during which time I have ſeen their tricked up, decked off idol democracy ſtripped of her impoſing meretricious decorations, a deformed monſter, as different from real republicaniſm as vice is from virtue, as licentiouſneſs is from good order.

You charge me with a "change" in my principles—There is no juſtice in the charge.

I ſaw in the conſtitution propoſed the ſeeds of all the calamities which have, or probably will befal this nation; I therefore refuſed it my ſanction—I oppoſed its adoption: But when adopted, I, like Henry, acting upon true republican principles, held myſelf bound to ſubmit to the will of the majority; not merely to ſubmit to that will, but as a good citizen, to give it my ſupport as long as it was ſo adminiſtered as to deſerve to be ſupported.

The difference between myſelf and a great number of the preſent high toned democrats conſiſts only in this; we all, to the utmoſt of our abilities, oppoſed, whether miſtakenly or not, the adoption of the conſtitution, but I have never oppoſed it ſince its adoption. While THEY, on the contrary, have transferred and continued all that oppoſition, which they made to the conſtitution, to almoſt every wiſe and ſalutary act of the ſeveral adminiſtrations under it, and to thoſe adminiſtrations. Having joined with them in the oppoſition to the adoption of the conſtitution, had I alſo joined with them in oppoſing and clamouring againſt thoſe adminiſtrations, and thoſe meaſures, I might yet have been the theme of their panegyric; I might yet have been a luminary of ſome magnitude in the ſyſtem of democracy; but I muſt have been deſpiſed by myſelf, and deteſted by thoſe whom I moſt eſteem.

You proceed, and for my ſuppoſed "change" you ſuppoſe two cauſes, from one of which it may have ariſen; firſt, that it may be owing to "a reſtleſs, turbulent diſpoſition."

I have never yet, ſir, exhibited myſelf in the character of a factious mob courting demagogue; why then ſuppoſe it poſſible, againſt the whole tenor of my life, that I ſhould be of a reſtleſs and turbulent diſpoſition; when alſo it is known that I can obtain no benefit from diſorder or turbulency! But as an alternative you in the ſecond place ſuppoſe, that my ſuppoſed "change" may have proceeded from the palpitations of a timid, cowardly heart, that dare no longer brave the "tempeſtuous ſea of liberty" but wiſhes to find a haven in the ſmooth "calm of deſpotiſm."

Aſtoniſhing! that you, profeſſing yourſelf to be a friend of Mr. Jefferſon, ſhould thus wantonly inſult him, and bring to our recollection his foibles and his weakneſſes, by attributing to me a character, moſt exactly and accurately belonging to him, not only if we may judge from his late inaugural ſpeech, wherein he has moſt certainly ſhewn that, however deſirous he may have been that the "ſea of liberty" ſhould be "tempeſtuous," when other perſons were at the helm of our national barque, yet the moment he is placed in that ſtation himſelf, he wiſhes for, if not the moſt perfect calm, at leaſt the gentleſt of breezes; but alſo if we may judge from his conduct in every ſituation of life, in which he has been found, to which any danger, or reſponſibility has been attached. To me, ſir, it is alſo equally aſtoniſhing that you ſhould have ever gone out of your way to introduce the expreſſions "tempeſtuous ſea of liberty" and "calm of deſpotiſm"—expreſſions which could have no other tendency than to remind us of that infamous of all infamous letters addreſſed to the Italian Mazzei, and attributed to Mr. Jefferſon.

After having thus good naturedly endeavoured to account for my ſuppoſed "change" of principle from the above two ſuppoſed cauſes, you go on to tell me that if it has not proceeded from one of them, my "preſent perverſeneſs will inſure my name the ridicule and contempt of generations yet to come"—You are right, ſir, in predicating that if my name is treated with ridicule and contempt it will be by "generations yet to come;" for it is impoſſible that it can be ſo treated by the preſent.—How far and in what period, making an exception from the æra of Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration, all kind of reſpect for decency, order, morality and religion, may be totally eradicated; or what kind of brutal ſavages ſome "generations yet to come" may be, is impoſſible for me to determine; or whether they will know that ſuch perſons as you or I exiſted; or if they ſhould, whether they will be able to howl their approbation or their ridicule or contempt of either of our names, I am ignorant and you may believe me when I aſſure you that to me it is a matter of perfect indifference.

Here let me add, that I am ſo far from fearing even a "tempeſtuous ſea of liberty" that I would willingly have encountered all its ſtorms and all its tempeſts, with all the thunderings and lightening, of democracy, had it depended on myſelf, rather than Mr. Burr ſhould not have been our preſident inſtead of Mr. Jefferſon.

As to "Gewgaws, and contemptible pageantry" we find they equally belonged to the monarch and the mob, only different in their kind; thoſe of the latter are to me not leſs diſguſting than thoſe of the former; and whoever are acquainted with the page of hiſtory muſt know the republics as well as monarchies, have frequently cauſed to the human race bitter "diſtreſs," and been guilty of cruel "oppreſſions;" my ſoul has been frequently "WREATHED" even to torture as it has dwelt on the one or the other.

A few words now, ſir, with regard to Mr Cobbett; I thought no perſon was better acquainted with every thing which has come from his pen than myſelf; and yet I have in no part of his publications found him "a ſelf declared ſpy and hireling of a foreign power"—I have too good an opinion of your candour to ſuppoſe that you can allude to the ſixth number of the Ruſh Light, which you have acknowledged to me to be a forgery.

When Mr. Cobbett (while other printers were ſilent) vindicated General Waſhington, whoſe memory has lately been ſo proſtituted in toaſts, from the hell born charge of being a baſe murderer, I doubted not that by many of the enemies of our government he would never be forgiven. And when by a ſeries of publications he had torn from the American eye the bandage, which rendered it unable to ſee French inſult, French injuſtice and French perfidy, I expected that the friends of France would treaſure up for him againſt the day of wrath, all the ſtores of their vengeance; but for this he has EVER had my thanks and gratitude; I only regret thoſe exertions, which he made, had not been made by a 'native American'—nor do I heſitate to declare, that could I have commanded the time, in me, as far as my abilities would have enabled me, that 'native American' ſhould have been found.

You call Mr. Cobbett "the moſt diſgraceful character, that ever diſgraced a free country." And is it poſſible that you ſhould never have heard of a Cooper, a Reynolds, a Burke, a Duane, a Callender, and fifty other ſons of faction whom I could mention!!

And now, ſir, indulge me in one word as to yourſelf. You talk of "bluſhing for the depravity of your ſpecies," and for the depravity ſuppoſed to be diſplayed in a native American.

Permit me to point to your view much more proper objects for your bluſhes, if indeed your whole ſtore is not already exhauſted, and the power of calling the rubid tinge into your cheeks already loſt to your conſtitution—Bluſh for thoſe wretches, who have by the moſt unworthy acts injured, and by every falſhood calumniated, the moſt reſpectable perſons in the United States—Bluſh for that portion of the people of the United States who have ſuffered foreign incendiaris, and refugees from Britiſh juſtice, to rob their moſt faithful friends of their confidence! Bluſh for the writer of the letter to Mazzei, whoever he was! Bluſh for that worſe than fiend, in human form, who had the baſeneſs to charge the man, the luſtre of whoſe fame has ſhone through the univerſe, with being a murderer! And bluſh with the deepeſt crimſon for that man, who could write the letter to his Berkeley friend; who would not only endure, but countenance and encourage the iniquitous means, the nefarious arts, by which his ambition has been gratified!

With due conſideration,
I am your humble ſervant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

March 23.

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## Foreign Intelligence.

### GLASGOW, March 5.

ON the 13th February ſays an article Hamburg of the 18th, the Pruſſian M ter gave a note to Lord Garysfort, in which Pruſſian Majeſty expreſſes his aſtoniſhment Britain ſhould conſider the northern confed as a meaſure of hoſtility; and hopes that tannic majeſty would take off the embargo has been laid on all Daniſh and Swediſh otherwiſe he would be under the neceſſity of ploying the means which Providence had n his hands, to procure juſtice for his friends allies.

Warlike preparations are continued by the thern powers.

M. Cazales, a French emigrant, who had been employed for ſome time in lord Liverpool's office, who lately embarked at Dover for Calais, was ſaid to be the bearer of PACIFIC PROPOSITIONS from our miniſtry, has been prevented from landing by order of the miniſter of police.

### KONINGSBERG, February 9.

Our Gazette contains the following article: Courland, January 22—The preparations for war are continued in all the Ruſſian ports with the greateſt activity. His Imperial majeſty takes every opportunity to teſtify his approbation of thoſe officers who manifeſt the greateſt attention and induſtry on this occaſion. An army will be embarked which, in conjunction with others, and eſpecially with a French army will endeavour to effect a landing in Ireland.

### PARIS, February 26.

The following are ſtated to be the political arrangements which will take place in conſequence of the Treaty of Luneville:—

In Italy, the king of Naples remains in ſtatu quo ante bellum, and in a given time, his majeſty is to ſhut his ports againſt the Britiſh.

The Pope becomes once more the Biſhop of Rome, and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two millions annually. His Holineſs acknowledges the validity of the oath adminiſtered to the clergy of the republic—prieſts to marry, and the ſyſtem of divorce to be acknowledged.

The king of Sardinia unites the Pope's dominions to his Iſland.

The infant duke of Parma adds to his Dutchy thoſe of Piacentia, of Modena, of Tuſcany, and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to poſſeſs the Tortoneſe, the territory of Aleſſandria, of Monferrat and part of the Arteſan; the remainder of Piedmont to belong in all ſovereignty to France, except Navarre and Verceil, which go to the Ciſalpine republic.

The Gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuſcany, and to be dependent on Parma.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-eſtabliſhed as ſhe ſtood previous to the ſecond partition; the Archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, is to be king of Poland.

The Duke of Modena to have the Briſgaw.

*Clef du Cabinet.*

### DUBLIN, March 4.

A monſtrous riſe has taken place here in the price of all ſuch articles as are imported from the Baltic—particularly Iron. This is a groſs impoſition, as none of the venders have yet paid an extraordinary price for any of ſuch goods they have in their poſſeſſion.

Accounts have been received of four Spaniſh ſhips of the line having effected a junction with the French ſquadron which ſailed from Breſt a few weeks ſince. They joined off Cape Finiſterre, and from the courſe which they were ſeen to ſteer, it is ſuppoſed that the combined ſquadron is going to the Mediterranean. On her paſſage home, the Prince of Wales packet ſaw, far to the ſouthward, the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, which, from the direction of their courſe, appeared to be in queſt of the enemy. They were then ſtanding for Cape Finiſterre.

The committee on orders reſpecting Ireland have made the following report—

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no Peer of Ireland, unleſs actually elected and ſerving for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, hath any right to give his vote in the election of any member to ſerve in Parliament, for that part of the united kingdom.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that no Peer of Ireland, elected or who ſhall be elected) to ſit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the Houſe of Lords of the united kingdom, or who had or ſhall have voted at ſuch election, hath any right or give his vote in the election of any member to ſerve in Parliament for that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is a high infringment on the liberties and privileges of the Commons, for any Peer of Parliament to concern himſelf in the election, or for any Governor of any county in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, to avail himſelf of any authority derived from his commiſſion, to influence the election of any member to ſerve for the Commiſſions in Parliament

### HAMBURGH, February 25.

We have this afternoon learned that a Pruſſian courier has been ſent off to London, with diſpatches for the Cabinet at St. James's, in which his Pruſſian majeſty requires, that all the Daniſh

Swediſh, and Ruſſian veſſels, detained in the Engliſh ports, ſhall be liberated within 24 hours; and that an indemnification ſhall be paid for all the expences incurred in conſequence of this meaſure: adding, that in caſe of refuſal, Pruſſia will [illegible] prevent all communication between England and the Continent. That his majeſty for that purpoſe, will ſend 30 000 of his troops to Hamburgh, and 20 000 to Bremen, and that he will ſequeſtrate all the Engliſh property in his States.

The maſters of all the Ruſſian [illegible] in our port are to-morrow, to wait on the Ruſſian Conſul to receive orders not to depart. Theſe meaſures occaſion here great uneaſineſs.

### LONDON, March 2.

*[illegible]*

The apprehenſions which the French Government entertains from the vaſt numbers which the [illegible] in the event of a peace, [illegible] looſe upon ſociety without the immediate means of ſubſiſtence, may be ſeen in the project of a law which paſſed the Tribunate on the [illegible]. By this project, a new Court, compoſed partly of civil and partly of military [illegible], is to be [illegible] for the ſpecial cognizance of all offences committed by vagabonds, men who have no [illegible] means of livelihood, and criminals eſcaped from confinement—all [illegible] committed on the highways, and that partake of the violent paſſion which ten years of revolution have inflamed; all crimes in which a ſpirit of faction and hatred to the republic is united with a ſpirit of brigandage; in ſhort all thoſe [illegible] in a ſtate of open war againſt ſociety." This tribunal is to ſubſiſt two years after a general peace; it is to [illegible] without the intervention of a jury. When the Commiſſary of Government [illegible] the ſpecial tribunal [illegible] to determine [illegible] the [illegible] following [illegible]—"The [illegible] has violated the ſolemn [illegible] the Tribunal of Caſſation, [illegible] the courſe of the trial [illegible] the ſpecial tribunal [illegible] [illegible] of law [illegible] [illegible] government [illegible] [illegible] principal [illegible] [illegible] perſons [illegible] [illegible] ſociety [illegible] [illegible] daily [illegible]."

The exertions in the marine department at Portſmouth, to meet the Northern Confederacy early in the ſpring, [illegible]. All [illegible] are [illegible] from the [illegible] William receiving ſhip, Paſſant ſheer hulk, and Caſton hoſpital ſhip, and [illegible] make them ſerviceable in the dock yard [illegible]. The whole of the [illegible], with their tenders, are ordered round to Yarmouth, from whence a much formidable [illegible] much ſooner than [illegible] Elſineur, [illegible] before the [illegible] the Britiſh [illegible] eight [illegible] with an early [illegible].

## American Intelligence.

### NORWICH, April [illegible].

Nothing can be more pleaſing to every feeling man than to learn, that the Federaliſts of Maſſachuſetts, particularly of Boſton and Eſſex county, have, in order to prevent ſo uſeful a man as Col. Pickering from being obliged [illegible] himſelf in the Weſtern Wilderneſs, [illegible] and at a high price, for all the lands belonging to him in the Weſtern parts of Pennſylvania—lands which he purchaſed long before he went into office, and for which he could not find a market. The delicacy and ſecrecy of this tranſaction reflects the higheſt credit on the Eaſtern federaliſts. Col. Pickering we underſtand means to ſettle in [illegible].

### NEW YORK, April 6.

*Extract of a letter received on Saturday by the Fanny, from Greenock, dated Glaſgow, 6th March, 1801.*

"By this day's mail certain intelligence is at laſt received, that the King of Pruſſia has declared, *that he will take a deciſive part againſt this country in concert with the Northern Powers*; and that he is to poſſeſs himſelf of Hamburgh and Bremen immediately, unleſs Britain takes off embargo on Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels detained in this country. The reſult of the above news I think cannot fail of very ſeriouſly affecting all kinds of produce, Weſt India and American. I have had only a few minutes to make you the above intelligence, which I wiſh may be in time for the Fanny.

Captain Thurſton, who arrived here yeſterday [illegible] days from Curracoa, informs, that the [illegible] the Engliſh had detained all Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels in that port, which were all hauled up at Lagoon, the place where the Engliſh men of war were ſtationed. There were in port eleven Daniſh and one Swediſh [illegible].

Captain Wellington, who arrived here yeſterday [illegible] from St. Thomas, informs us, that an American Captain arrived there the day he ſailed from Martinique, with information that the Britiſh had embarked on board of 12 ſhips a large number of troops, and it was ſuppoſed they were deſtined againſt St. Bartholemews, St. Thomas's and St. Croix. The Cork fleet had arrived at Martinique, in which were 5 000 troops, and it was ſaid they were to join the above expedition. All the inhabitants, and even the captains and crews of veſſels at St. Thomas's were under arms every night—hourly expecting an attack form the Engliſh.

Captain Provers of the ſchooner Little Tom Baker, arrived at Philadelphia, laſt Tueſday informs, that on the 6th of March he ſailed from the Mole, under convoy of United States Ship Conſtitution, captain Talbot, in company with a number other veſſels bound to different ports in the United States—On the 8th came into the fleet the Britiſh Frigate Andromache, who went along ſide of the Conſtitution and lay there ſome time, then made ſail into the fleet. Captain Talbot made the ſignal for the fleet to ſhift for themſelves. At 8 P. M. ſpoke the Conſtitution, when Captain Talbot informed that the capt. of his Majeſty's Frigate intended to board all the fleet.

We have had the pleaſure to converſe a few moments with Mr. Bingham, the late Preſident pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, on his paſſage home through this city, and are happy in the opportunity thus afforded, to [illegible] the public, that the aſſertion of Duane reſpecting the bill to have been brought into the Senate by that gentleman making proviſion for a temporary adminiſtration of the Executive powers of the government, in caſe of no choice had been made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, is abſolutely forged and falſe. On the contrary the firſt knowledge he received of ſuch bill or intention was from the Aurora itſelf. How baſe a calumniator muſt he be, who can deliberately invent and publiſh fabrications ſuch as this to the wondering eyes of a too credulous multitude.—"But his wane is near."

### BALTIMORE, March 26.

Orders were iſſued at the war office at Waſhington, on Wedneſday laſt, for the Herald ſloop of war, now laying at Boſton, to ſail immediately to call in the cruizers of the United States on the Weſt India ſtation.—All letters of marque, againſt the veſſels of the French republic, are null and void.

April 6.

Arrived this day, the Ship S[illegible], Mathers, from Bremen, laſt from Cork, which he left the 5th March.

Nothing of the critical ſtate of the king's health was known at Cork when he failed, nor of the [illegible] of the Britiſh [illegible]—no apprehenſions, however were entertained of its being [illegible] for Ireland. Famine was the only enemy then feared, and its ravages were very alarming—ſeveral indigent perſons, [illegible] had fallen victims to it in the ſtreets of Cork.

Notwithſtanding this great ſcarcity, proviſions were daily exporting to England where a high price could be obtained for them. Great [illegible] to prevent the exportation of proviſions. No ſerious conſequences had, however, followed theſe popular [illegible].

### THE NAVY.

The following Ships of the American Navy are [illegible], viz.

| | Guns. |
|---|---|
| George Waſhington, | 32 |
| Ganges, | 26 |
| Connecticut, | 20 |
| Maryland, | 26 |
| Merrimack, | 24 |
| Portſmouth, | 24 |
| Pataſco, | 24 |
| Baltimore, | 22 |
| Delaware, | 22 |
| Trumbull, | 18 |
| Warren, | 18 |
| Herald, | 18 |
| Norfolk, | 18 |
| Richmond, | 16 |
| Auguſta, | 16 |
| Eagle, | 14 |
| Enterprize, | 12 |
| Scammel, | [illegible] |

Being thus diveſted of their [illegible] force. Thirteen frigates are to be retained, ſeven of them to be in ordinary. Thoſe in ſervice to have but two thirds of their preſent complement of men. The ſhips in ordinary to have a ſailing maſter, 1 boatſwain, 1 gunner and 1 carpenter, 1 cook, 1 ſergeant or corporal, [illegible] and the larger frigates [illegible], and the ſmaller [illegible]. The officers to be retained in ſervice, are 9 captains, 36 lieutenants, and 150 midſhipmen. The officers to be on half pay, except when in actual ſervice. The commiſſioned and warrant officers diſcharged, are to receive four months extra pay. What will they do who live by the ſound of the axe and the hammer," [illegible] the above liſt? And what conſolation muſt it afford to the farmer who furniſhes ſhip timber, the ſhip carpenter, blackſmith, ſhip joiner, painter, rigger, boat builder, maſt maker, block maker, ſail maker, rope maker, caulker, carver, and, in ſhort, many other mechanics who have experienced conſtant employment and ready pay, in furniſhing our country's beſt hope, and Commerce's ſure protector, a reſpectable and progreſſive Navy?

### PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible].

*Inſulting violation of Neutral Rights.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Samuel D. Earle, Supercargo of the ſhip Sophia, capt. Talbot, to his owner in this city, dated Port Royal, February 20, 1801.

"It is with infinite regret I now inform you of our being captured on the 16th inſtant, on our paſſage to the Miſſiſſippi, by the Britiſh ſloop of war Buretta, captain Maughn, and ordered for this port under pretence of having no Regiſter, as captain Maughn ſays he has orders to take all veſſels ſailing under ſea letters—Captain Talbot and myſelf were detained on board the ſloop of war 18 hours, during which captain Maughn expreſſed himſelf in the moſt unbecoming language, telling me that I had forged the ſignature of Mr. Henry Hammond, American conſul at Cape Francois, who had certified my bills of lading. He alſo ſaid he would venture to ſwear that both veſſel and cargo were French property, for that the proof of property before Clement Biddle was all fudge; and that all the notaries in America were a ſet of damn'd raſcals.

N. B. A ſecond letter of the 4th March informs of the veſſel and cargo being libelled, and he expects they will be condemned.

A ſquadron of ſhips of war is now fitting out under the command of Commodore Truxton, to conſiſt of the Preſident, Eſſex, Philadelphia, and Enterprize. They are to rendezvous and ſail from Hampton Roads—deſtination unknown.

A melancholy occurrence took place at the Water Works in this city on Saturday laſt.—The large boiler being in need of ſome repairs, two of the workmen had the temerity to venture into it, and were immediately ſuffocated. They were taken out as ſoon as poſſible, but every effort to reſtore them to life, proved ineffectual. A perſon who attempted to reſcue them, had nearly ſuffered the ſame fate.

*Remarkable inſtance of a decripitude tranſmitted from parents to children.*

In the Warſaw gazette, of the 13th May, 1763, is the following extraordinary relation:

"One Margaret Kraſiona died lately in the village of Kon[illegible], aged one hundred and eight, being born February 12, 1655. At the age of ninety-four, ſhe married, for her third huſband, Gaſpard Raykon, of the village G[illegible]woulzin, then aged one hundred and five. During the fourteen years they lived together, they had two boys and one girl; and what is very remarkable, theſe three children bear evident marks of the old age of their father and mother. Their hair is already grey, and they have a vacuity in their gums, like that which appears after the loſs of teeth, though they never had any teeth; they have not ſtrength enough to chew ſolid food, but live on bread and vegetables. They are of a proper ſize for their age; but their backs are bent, their complexion are ſallow, and they have all the other ſymptoms of decrepitude. Their father is ſtill alive." Theſe particulars are certified by the pariſh regiſter.

### *AFFECTION OF A DOG.*

Helen Maria Williams, alias Stone, in a late publication, entitled "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic, towards the cloſe of the 18th Century," relates the following ſtory of a little Barbet Dog. "At the battle of Caſtiglione, when the ranks of the Imperialiſts were broken, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] was in proportion to the [illegible] of the conflict, Buonaparte coming up to the ſpot where the thickeſt of the combat had taken place, where French and Auſtrians lay ſtrewed in horrible profuſion, he perceived one living object amidſt theſe piles of corpſes, which was, a little Barbet Dog. The faithful creature ſtood with his two fore feet fixed on the breaſt of an Auſtrian officer, his long ears hung over his eyes, which were riveted on thoſe of his dead maſter. The tumult ſeemed neither to diſtract the attention, or change the attitude of the mourner, abſorbed by the object to which he clung. Buonaparte, ſtruck with the [illegible] ſpectacle, ſtopped his horſe, called his attendants around him, and pointed out the ſubject of his ſpeculation. "The dog, ſays Buonaparte, as if he had known my voice, removed his eyes from his maſter, and throwing them on me for a moment, reſumed his former poſture; but in that momentary look, there was a mute eloquence beyond the power of language; it was reproach with all the poignancy of bitterneſs." Buonaparte felt the appeal; it put to flight every harſh and hoſtile feeling. He gave orders to ſtop inſtantly the purſuit and carnage!

## WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers. Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

## *Laſt Notice.*

## WILLIAM STEELE,

ONCE more requeſts thoſe indebted to him to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the 15th day of May next, as he is determined to put all accounts unpaid at that time into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

Pittſburgh, 23d April, 1801.

## Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Ohio river, one mile and a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark Iron Grey *MARE COLT*, riſing two years old, has cropped ears, the edges of which are white, has a long tail, but is neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

*THOMAS LEICHTENBERGER.*

April 22, 1801.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my Company, on the Ohi river, on the night of the 15th inſtant, th following named ſoldiers belonging to the arm of the United States, viz.

**AMBROSE BLAKE**, 21 years of age, 5 fee 10 inches and an half high, brown hair, ligh complexion.

**LEVI BEARDSLEY**, 20 years of age, 5 fe 11 inches and an half high, grey eyes, da hair, light complexion.

**GERI JOURDAN**, 20 years of age, 5 fe 7 inches and an half high, blue eyes, light ha light complexion

**DAVID PALMER**, 20 years of age, 5 fe 10 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, light complexion.

**THOMAS PALMER**, 18 years of age, feet 5 inches and an half high, blue eyes, brow complexion.

The above deſerters were born in New England, took with them their regimental clothing, and a French muſket each, the proper of the United States.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribe deſerters, and deliver them to me or the commanding officer of any military poſt within t United States, or will ſecure them in any ja and give information thereof, ſhall be entitl to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for eith and the neceſſary expences.

RUSSELL BISSELL, Captain
2d Regt. Infantry.

March 1[illegible], 1801.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, Miſlaid or Stolen, a number of Bond Notes, Due Bills and Orders, on different people, in my favor, alſo, a Deed for a Lot i M'Kee's Port, in the name of John M'Maſter and a red Morocco Memorandum Book. No of the above papers were aſſigned, they wi therefore be of no uſe to any perſon but myſel Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Willia Steele, merchant, or to the ſubſcriber, or giv information ſo that they can be had, ſhall receive the above reward in caſh.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

N. B. I caution all perſons from purchaſing them.

## THE GAZETTE.

### PITTSBURGH.

*FRIDAY EVENING APRIL 24,* 1801.

Doctor Hugh Scott is appointed Poſtmaſter at this place in the room of George Adams Eſquire, deceaſed.

## BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

### HARTFORD, April 13.

His Excellency John ~~Taylor~~ Gilman, Eſq is re-elected Governor of the State of New-Hampſhire by a majority of more than two t[illegible] one.

On Monday laſt, the citizens of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts voted for *Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Counſellors and Senators* for the enſuing year. The Boſton Centinel and Hampſhire Gazette furniſh us with the returns of votes of 125 towns for Governor, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Strong, | 11,749 |
| Mr. Gerry | 8,[illegible]09 |

### PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

Our city at preſent affords nothing new. The Preſident is ſtill at Monticello, and we underſtand, does not mean to leave it 'till the latter end of the month. In the interim all matters of ſtate ſeem to be *completely locked up.*

*[Waſhington Fed.*

The Captain of the Semillante French frigate now in Philadelphia, has no knowledge of any fracas having happened at Norfolk between the ſeamen of his ſhip and the ſeamen of any other. The Britiſh ſhip of war which was there at the time of his arriving, ſailed the day after the French frigate caſt anchor.

The chevalier De Frere, formerly ambaſſador from Portugal to the United States, is appointed prime miniſter of the court of Liſbon.

Captain Scott arrived at Norfolk, informs that the French have re-commenced the capture of American veſſels in the European ſeas.

☞ When did they ſtop?

By the arrival of the brig Eliza from Gibraltar we learn that the George Waſhington Frigate, Captain Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers from Conſtantinople took on board the French conſul at that place, and landed him at Alicant.—He was obliged to quit Algiers in conſequence of the Dey having declared war againſt France at the inſtigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Captain Davis of the Brig James Stuart, [illegible] this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, ſpoke the French fleet from Breſt, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples; it was however, Generally believed at Gibraltar, that they were going to Toulon, where two ſhips of the line had been ready for ſea ſome time and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A Britiſh fleet, under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, from before Cadiz, conſiſting of four frigates, paſſed the Gut ſix days after having previouſly diſpatched a faſt ſailing frigate to watch their motions.

A Spaniſh frigate, with two millions dollars on board, has been caſt away on the coaſt of Peru; 50 of the crew were drowned, and the money loſt.

## Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, April [illegible]

A.

WILLIAM ARMOR, Pittſburgh; Ja[illegible] Alexander, Beaver; John Admeſton, itt townſhip; Robert Adams, Pittſburgh.

B.

John Borkbolder, near Pittſburgh; Aſahel nhard and Samuel Hutchins, New Connec- cut; Doctor Felix Brunot, Pittſburgh, 2; avid Bruſter, William Brimhall, Pittſburgh; aac Biſſel, jun. Elizabeth Bainard, Pittſburgh; mon Bidwell, near Devore's ferry; John and ichard Boyce, near Pittſburgh, 2; John P. iſſel, Barbara Beatty.

C.

John Cunningham, Pitt townſhip, 2; Alex- ader Cain, Big Beaver; Thomas Sands or Timothy Corr, Turtle creek; Timothy Cain, near ittſburgh; Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. Beaver; ames Crawford, Turtle creek; Richard Clark, ttſburgh, 2; Thomas Ciſſna, Nancy Crane, ohn Clelland, care of Wm. M'Cune, Pittſburgh; oſeph Chambers, near Pittſburgh; Wm. Griſ- el, care of Mark Deary, Pittſburgh.

D.

Robert Douthert, care of Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. Beaver; Joſeph Downer, Pittſburgh; Sa- h Dougherty, Pittſburgh; James Dunlop, ittſburgh; John Dunlap, ſchoolmaſter; Joel aniels, Pittſburgh; John or Robert Daviſon, are of Wm. Dunning; John Derry, near Coe's tation; John Daily, Forks of Yough; James Dunlop & Co. Pittſburgh; Elizabeth Donaldſon, Weſtmoreland county.

E.

Philip Everhart, corporal in the army.

F.

Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Hugh Flem- ng, Pine creek; Wm. Frazer, Mill creek, care Rev. Mr. Anderſon; Thomas Flecher, near t ſburgh; Thomas Farquiheir, care of John Reed, Pittſburgh.

G.

Robert Galbraith, Eſq. near Pittſburgh; W. Gilmore, near Pittſburgh; Wm. Guthrie, David Gordon, care of Wm. Algeo; Patty Gueſt, care of Dunning M'Nair.

H.

Michael Hildenbrand, near Pittſburgh; Fran- is Holmes, at Parkinſon's ferry; Peter Harke, near 'Squire Finley's.

I.

Robert Irwin, care of Col. Irwin, Bruſh hill.

K.

J. T. Kentner, Pittſburgh; Hugh Kathkart, care of John Gormley; Joſeph Kimmel, Deer townſhip; Wm. Kennedy, Sawmill run; John Kelly, near M'Kee's Port.

L.

Thomas Lukens, Beaver; J. E. C. Lucas, Eſq near Pittſburgh; John Luſk, Weſtmoreland county; Wm. Longhead, M'Kee's Port; George Low, Mifflin townſhip, 2; Dan[illegible] mor, care of James Sloan, Eſq.

M.

Hugh M'Curdy, care of Ephraim Jones, Eſq. James M'Connel, Pittſburgh, 2; Joſeph Maxwell, care of William Herdtman; Hugh M'Clurkan, ſchoolmaſter, Pittſburgh, 3; James Mar- ay, care of John Stewart, Chartiers creek; Michael M'Crea, care of Noble Willock; John Montgomery, 2; David M'Kiſſock, care of W[illegible]eel Pittſburgh; James M'Kee, on the Ohio, near Pittſburgh, 2; James M'Elroy, Pittſburgh; Samuel M'Ga[illegible], Mary M'Cee, John or Alexander M'Bride, at the Salt Lick, on the Ohio; John Muir, care of Mr. Anderſon, Pittſburgh; Peter M'Arthur, Beaver creek; Robert M'Bride, Beaver, care of John Reed, Pittſburgh; John M'Fert care of John Reed, Pittſburgh; Margaret M'Elroy, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; G[illegible]vener Marſh, care of Wm. Lee, Chartiers creek.

O.

John Oſborn, Pittſburgh.

P.

Abraham P[illegible], Taylor, Pittſburgh; Robert P[illegible], Deer townſhip; John Parker, Georgetown; Joſeph Potter, 2, care of Revd. John Rodie; Edward Pettecrew, John Penny, Pittſburgh; Jeſſe Paſſmore, Eaſt Liberty; Colonel Prentis.

R.

Anthony Rollins, ſchoolmaſter, near Pittſburgh; Samuel Rippey, Eſq. Butler county; John Robinſon, Forks of Yough.

S.

Mary Ann Steward, 2, care of Oliver Ormſby; David Steel, near Pittſburgh; Ezra Stevens, Abel Sargent, 2; Robert Sloan, care of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run; Thomas Simpſon, Widow Stellys, care of John Vernor; Alexander Sweney, James Sloan, Eſq. care of Robert Henderſon; Henry Sarode, Robinſon' run.

T.

Thomas Forbeſt, care of John Smur, Samuel Tatem, 2; Andrew Tracy, Eſq. Thos. Thompſon, care of Mr. Willock.

W.

Jacob Wilſon, James Wilſon, care of Rev. James Power; John Wonderly, Butler county; John Withrup, James Winten, Fayette townſhip; Elizabeth Wilſon.

Y.

George Young, John Yure.

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## ALMANACKS

### For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or

November 15, 1800.

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## Joſeph Davis,

### GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied, to the oppoſite ſide of Market ſtreet, within one door of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, and nearly oppoſite Clapboard Row, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

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## TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A LARGE Dwelling Houſe and a commodious Garden adjoining, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela, near the bank, and oppoſite Pittſburgh. There are four good rooms in the Houſe, and a large garret; and two ſmall ſtables adjoining. There are ſeveral bearing apple trees in the Garden, alſo, cherries and peaches.

The ſubſcriber [illegible]lſo Rent, a large Meadow and piece of [illegible] adjoining, in the whole about 30 acre[illegible]r one ſurrounding fence. Poſſeſſion will [illegible]en immediately for the Houſe and land. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber at his lodgings, or to Mr. Oliver Ormſby, merchant, both living in Pittſburgh.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, April 1, 1801.

N. B. The ſaid land lies about fifty perches to the eaſtward of the above Houſe, &c. and on the bank of the river Monongahela.

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## [illegible] Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, the following deſcribed ſoldiers, belonging to Capt. Peter Shoemaker's company, 2d United States Regiment of Infantry, viz.

FRANCIS M'COY, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland.

WILLIAM FINCH, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches and an half high, hazle eyes, brown hair, and dark complexion—born at Goſhen, in the ſtate of New York.

THOMAS GINKINS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and an half high, grey eyes, brown hair, and freſh complexion—born at Frederick town, in the ſtate of Maryland.

ALEXANDER ROY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion—born in Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

JOHN BROOKS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, black hair, and dark complexion—born in the ſtate of Connecticut.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to Captain Shoemaker, or any officer of the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them.

February, 1801.

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## Warren Reſerved Tracts

### FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek, in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799 One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, March 17, 1801.

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## All perſons indebted to the eſtate

of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrator.

March 26, 1801.

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## Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a reddiſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 5 years old next May, branded on the left buttock G L P, long tail dockt mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward, and for every mile bringing the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.

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## *BLANKS.*

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

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## CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CLOVER SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

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## TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on the 22d inſtant, an apprentice to the Hatting buſineſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, between 18 and 19 years of age, very luſty, black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much addicted to ſwearing and many other vices, grey eyes, chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and is remarkable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he abſconded a dark grey round about jacket, light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat, and took with him a nankeen round about jacket and overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in the United States.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE. *he is about 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarable large feet—has a ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirt half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or* THIRTY DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

*WILLIAM ANDERSON.*

*March* 21, 1801.

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## FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

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## WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

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## FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate* LAND, *adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile, from the road leading from Erie to Waterford.—There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek. For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

*THOMAS P. MILLER.*

*March* 13, 1801.

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## Franklin Town and Out Lots

### FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the four inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

*GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.*

*Franklin, February* 10, 1801.

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## French Revolutio[illegible]

## PROPOSALS,

*By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,*

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTI[illegible]

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

## FRENCH REVOLUTIO[illegible]

*In a ſeries of Letters,*

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

*The whole brought down to the preſent ti[illegible]*

*_* In this Volume will be found a com[illegible] Hiſtory of the French Revolution from [illegible] mencement to the preſent time—deſcribing [illegible] progreſs down to the death of the K[illegible] reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the W[illegible] *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt [illegible] of the recent change in the internal [illegible] that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and [illegible] paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One* [illegible] and *Twenty-five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be [illegible] ed to the work, which will be put to [illegible] as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement [illegible]

Chamberſburgh, February 12, 18[illegible]

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh.

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

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## WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

*ALSO,*

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

*Apply to*

*OLIVER ORMSBY.*

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## *NEW GOODS.*

### Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

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A quantity of

## BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

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## CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prathor and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

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## FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 3293 and 3294, ſituate on the corners of Front, Second and German ſtreets in the Town of Erie, extending on German ſtreet 330 feet, on Front ſtreet 82 feet and an half, and on Second ſtreet 82 feet and an half. On Lot No. 3294 is a brick meſſuage 34 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar; alſo, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The ſituation of thoſe Lots is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Town. The terms are eaſy, and will be made known by Meſſrs DENNY and BEELEN, merchants, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Erie.

W. G. SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801.

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## FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Woman—can cook, w[illegible] and do all kind of houſe work expertly[illegible] Although a ſlave for life, ſhe will be ſold for nine or ten years only. The price (to prevent trouble) is 200 dollars caſh—ſhe is [illegible] years old. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette. March [illegible]

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## A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.